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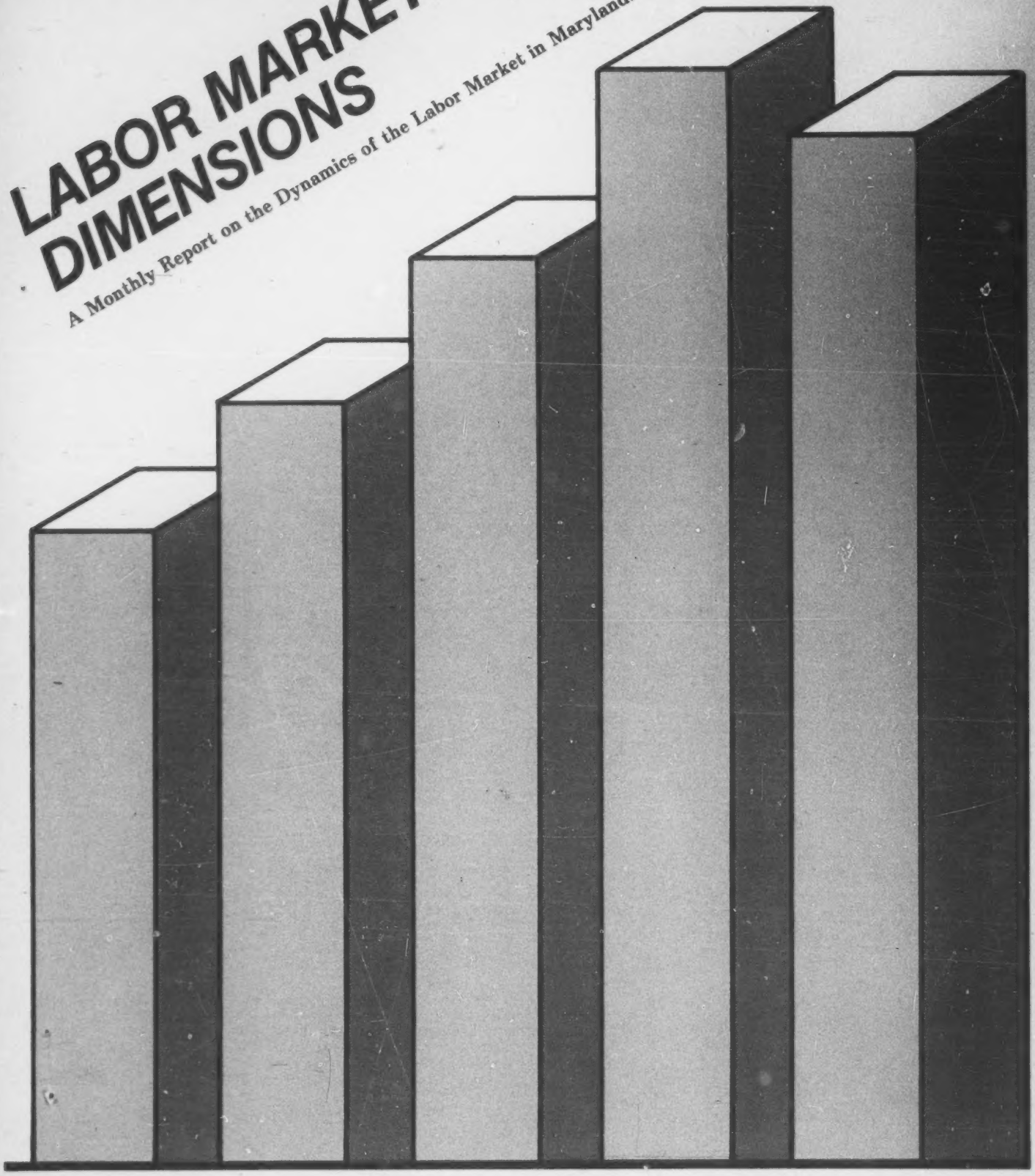
JANUARY, 1986

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland.



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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JANUARY, 1986

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE)

Unemployment increased in Maryland to 4.9 percent for January

Maryland's unemployment rate rose on a seasonal basis from 4.4 percent in December, 1985 to 4.9 percent in January, 1986. Although the unemployment increase was moderate compared to past trends for January, the employment decrease of an estimated 70,902 persons was the largest on record for January. This combined with an unemployment gain of 9,024 persons led to a decrease in the civilian labor force of 61,878. Over the past five years, employment had averaged a decrease of 60,579 persons during January.

Employment decreased by a record amount

Unemployment normally rises in January and employment decreases as winter weather brings cutbacks in construction, tourism, recreation, and other outdoors activities. As the holiday season ends, temporary workers are laid off by retail stores. Workers are laid off by colleges and universities during mid-winter breaks. Such layoffs were abnormally large this January and were combined with other job losses in primary metals, food processing, trucking, real estate, federal government, and in business, repair, and agricultural services. Hiring was only seen in health services and post offices.

Claims filed for unemployment insurance significantly increased between December and January in agriculture, construction, trucking, wholesale trade, eating and drinking places, food processing, and stone, clay and glass products. At least 1,000 claims were filed during January in each of the industries of construction, food processing, primary metals, electric and electronic equipment, eating and drinking places, business services, health services, and public administration. Unemployment insurance claimants represented 44.1 percent of the total January unemployment.

This January, Maryland began a new year with an unemployment rate less than 5 percent for the first time since a rate of 4.9 percent also was registered in January, 1974. Last January the rate was somewhat higher at 5.5 percent. Little change is forecast for the February rate, before the rate starts to tumble through the spring.

Labor force and employment hit record levels for a January

Although the civilian labor force of an estimated 2,221,441 persons in January represented its lowest level since March, 1985, it also represented a record level for the month of January. Another January record of 2,112,022 employed persons was set. The unemployment volume of 109,419 persons was at its highest level since February, 1985 but was at its lowest January level since 1975. Between January of 1985 and 1986, the labor force had increased by an estimated 13,661 persons, with employment gains of 26,490 outnumbering unemployment losses of 12,829.

Maryland's unemployment rate below Nation level

As usual, Maryland's unemployment rate was significantly below the national rate, in January by 2.4 percentage points. The national rate registered a monthly increase similar to Maryland's, rising from 6.7 percent in December to 7.3 percent in January. It had fallen from last January's rate of 8.0 percent. During December, 1985, only six states had lower unemployment than Maryland. Black unemployment rose nationally from 14.2 percent in December to 14.4 percent in January. In Maryland, black unemployment, reported annually, was 9.3 percent in 1984.

Unemployment decreased in all counties during January

During January, 1986, Maryland's unemployment rate ranged from 2.4 percent in Charles and Montgomery counties to 14.8 percent in Worcester County. Unemployment also registered below 3 percent in Howard County. Rates exceeding 10 percent were recorded for Allegany, Garrett, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties. Between December and January, unemployment increased in all Maryland counties.

The region with the highest unemployment rate was Western Maryland, where unemployment went from 8.9 percent in December to 10.0 percent in January. Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. area enjoyed the lowest rate, although it increased slightly from 2.6 to 2.9 percent. On the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, unemployment rose from 6.1 to 7.7 percent. The Baltimore metropolitan area's rate advanced from 5.1 to 5.6 percent. Baltimore City's unemployment increased from 6.7 to 7.2 percent. In December, 160 out of 245 metropolitan areas had higher unemployment than the Baltimore area.

NOTE: The data released this month represent a new benchmark level. The data series for the state has been revised back to 1970 and that for the areas and counties is being revised back to 1978.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK

Jobs declined by 57,100 during January

Nonagricultural payroll employment hit a new record for the month of January of 1,870,900 jobs in 1986. Since January, 1985, employment had grown by 54,700 jobs. After increasing by 27,500 jobs between August and December, 1985, jobs declined by 57,100 during one month, January, 1986. Although this was greater than the loss of 54,700 jobs during January, 1985, even greater decreases had been seen in the past.

MANUFACTURING employment was erratic during 1985. It began 1986 with a loss of 3,200 jobs, which compared to a smaller decrease of 2,300 during January, 1985. During both periods, the largest decrease in manufacturing employment was observed in food processing, down by 900 jobs in January, 1985 and by 700 in January, 1986. There were seasonal layoffs in preserved fruits and vegetables, seafood, and elsewhere. Other layoffs this January included 500 jobs in printing and publishing, 400 each in primary metals and stone/clay/glass products, 300 each in furniture/fixtures and apparel/textiles, and 200 in chemicals. The only hiring was 200 jobs in electric and electronic equipment.

This January's total of 211,200 manufacturing jobs was lower than its level a year ago by 6,100 jobs. In fact, it marked the lowest level of manufacturing employment since April, 1983. At this point, no manufacturing category could be considered a growth industry. The significant declining industries were primary metals, down by 3,100 jobs since January, 1985; nonelectrical machinery, down by 2,600; and apparel and textiles, down by 1,700. Over the year, eight manufacturing industries had lost jobs, seven had gained, and two were unchanged.

NONMANUFACTURING employment declined by 53,900 jobs between December, 1985 and January, 1986. Since last January, employment had swelled by 60,800 jobs. The service industry added 18,900 jobs over the year, trade 13,500, construction 10,500, finance/insurance/real estate 8,000, federal government 5,700, transportation and local government 2,100 each, and state government 900.

Between December, 1985 and January, 1986, 25,700 layoffs were noted in TRADE. Of those, 1,100 jobs were lost in wholesale trade and 24,600 in retail due to seasonal layoffs after the holiday season. The layoffs were pervasive and included 5,300 jobs lost at general merchandise stores. Those layoffs followed the seasonal hiring of 18,600 persons between September and December, 1985. In 1984 the holiday hiring was less substantial at 17,000 jobs during that three-month period, as were the subsequent layoffs less substantial at 23,200 during January, 1985.

Layoffs at public colleges, universities, and community colleges during their mid-winter breaks dropped employment in STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT by 9,000 jobs between December, 1985 and January, 1986. Other layoffs were noted at local boards of education.

CONSTRUCTION employment fell by 8,400 jobs during January, as winter weather brought an even

greater number of layoffs this year than the 7,800 experienced in January, 1985. These layoffs followed the job reduction of 1,900 during December, 1985.

Employment fell by 9,600 in SERVICES during January. Private colleges and universities dropped 1,900 jobs during mid-winter breaks. Other layoffs were noted in hotels and lodging places, business services, repair services, amusement and recreation services, membership organizations, and agricultural services. Hiring was noted in personal, health, and social services. During January, 1985, a lesser 6,400 services jobs were lost.

TRANSPORTATION lost 2,500 jobs during January, 1986. Seasonal layoffs and less business brought the layoffs of 2,100 persons in trucking and warehousing. During January, 1985, a similar 2.600 jobs were lost. Between October and December, 1985, the hiring had totaled 2,700, with 2,200 of those jobs in trucking and warehousing.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT actually added 1,800 jobs during January, 1986. The hiring of 3,300 persons by post offices outnumbered layoffs of 1,500 elsewhere in federal government.

In the BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA, nonagricultural payroll employment fell by 28,400 jobs between December, 1985 and January, 1986. Since January, 1985, jobs had increased by 25,000. Although the Baltimore area contained 54.3 percent of the state's total January, 1986 employment, it accounted for a lesser 49.7 percent of the state's over-the-month loss in jobs and 45.7 percent of the state's over-the-year gain in jobs.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

AVERAGE weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries decreased by $21.76 between December, 1985 and January, 1986 to $392.24. Average hourly earnings fell by 7 cents to $9.93, while average weekly hours declined by 1.9 hours to 39.5. Workweeks and earnings fell with less overtime work, shorter scheduled workweeks, less business, and lower incentive pay. The largest decrease in average workweeks of 7.5 hours was recorded in nonelectrical machinery, as was the largest decrease in hourly earnings of $1.09. Workweeks did increase by 1.4 hours in lumber and wood products. Hourly earnings rose in five industries. Average workweeks ranged during January from 32.1 hours in nonelectrical machinery up to 45.6 hours in instruments. Hourly earnings ranged from $6.11 in apparel and textiles up to $14.10 in primary metals. Since January, 1985, average workweeks in manufacturing had decreased by 1.1 hours, while average weekly earnings had fallen by $6.86 or 1.7 percent.

In the BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA, average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers decreased by $19.30 between December and January to $424.20. Average weekly hours were shortened by 2.0 hours, while average hourly earnings increased slightly by 4 cents to $10.50.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

INITIAL claims filed in January were down 2.1percent from December's volume. Large layoffs were reported in the nonelectrical equipment industry. Smaller layoffs occurred in the electrical equipment and paper products industries. Continued claims increased 26.6 percent as many workers who filed their initial claims in December filed their continued claims in January. Weeks compensated rose 30.5 percent and the amount of payments increased 31.2 percent. The average weekly check rose less than one percent to $132.80.

INITIAL claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were up 19.7 percent and continued claims rose 3.3 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers were up 32.5 percent and continued claims decreased less than one percent.

CLAIMS activity for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims decreased 1.7 percent, continued claims increased 25.7 percent, weeks compensated were up 29.4 percent, and the amount of payments rose 30.7 percent. The average weekly check amount rose 1.0 percent to $139.13.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U. S. Department of Labor, the national CONSUMER PRICE INDEX for all items increased by 0.3 percent between December and January to 328.4. Prices had been inflated by 3.9 percent since January, 1985. The index means that a market basket of consumer items costing $10 in 1967 now costs $32.84. Indexed at 307.9 for January, prices of food and beverages were up by 0.8 percent over the month and by 2.9 percent over the year.

In the BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA, prices of consumer items, indexed at 332.0 for January, were up by 1.4 percent from November, 1985 and by 5.3 percent from January, 1985. At 313.6, the index for food and beverages was up by 2.5 percent from two months ago and by 5.0 percent from a year ago.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Food Service Occupations in Maryland

Employment and Payrolls as Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland, 2nd quarter 1985.

Maryland Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised estimates for Maryland for 1970-1985.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised estimates for Maryland's areas and counties for 1985.

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry--By Place of Employment, revised estimates for 1984 and 1985 for Maryland, Baltimore Metropolitan Area, Maryland Counties in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, Western Maryland, Balance of State, and Baltimore City.

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours Worked by Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups, revised estimates for 1985 for Maryland and the Baltimore Metropolitan Area.

Annual Average Employment by Detailed Industry Group, State of Maryland and Baltimore Metropolitan Area, 1982-1985.

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

JANUARY, 1986

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JANUARY	DECEMBER**	JANUARY	DECEMBER**	JANUARY	DECEMBER**	JANUARY	DECEMBER**	JANUARY '85
MARYLAND	2,221,441	2,283,319	2,112,022	2,182,924	109,419	100,395	4.9	4.4	5.5
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,087,615	1,117,654	1,026,414	1,060,255	61,201	57,399	5.6	5.1	6.2
BALTIMORE CITY	376,279	386,668	349,154	360,666	27,125	26,002	7.2	6.7	7.9
ANNE ARUNDEL	185,188	190,469	177,847	183,710	7,341	6,759	4.0	3.5	4.4
BALTIMORE	325,104	334,712	307,769	317,916	17,335	16,796	5.3	5.0	6.1
CARROLL	50,543	51,635	47,910	49,490	2,633	2,145	5.2	4.2	5.3
HARFORD	73,382	74,881	69,017	71,293	4,365	3,588	5.9	4.8	6.8
HOWARD	63,716	65,741	62,052	64,098	1,664	1,643	2.6	2.5	3.0
QUEEN ANNE'S	13,404	13,549	12,665	13,082	739	467	5.5	3.4	5.8
D. C. AREA	865,594	888,548	840,213	865,201	25,381	23,347	2.9	2.6	3.4
CALVERT	22,229	22,659	21,361	21,996	868	663	3.9	2.9	5.0
CHARLES	45,604	46,854	44,493	45,816	1,111	1,038	2.4	2.2	2.9
FREDERICK	70,460	71,204	67,462	69,469	2,998	1,735	4.3	2.4	5.6
MONTGOMERY	347,797	357,601	339,433	349,527	8,364	8,074	2.4	2.3	2.8
PRINCE GEORGE'S	379,505	390,230	367,465	378,393	12,040	11,837	3.2	3.0	3.6
WESTERN MARYLAND	92,965	94,969	83,702	86,521	9,263	8,448	10.0	8.9	10.7
ALLEGANY	30,563	31,448	27,223	28,187	3,340	3,261	10.9	10.4	11.1
GARRETT	11,525	11,601	9,939	10,188	1,586	1,413	13.8	12.2	14.1
WASHINGTON	50,877	51,920	46,540	48,146	4,337	3,774	8.5	7.3	9.6
BALANCE OF STATE	175,268	182,147	161,694	170,947	13,574	11,200	7.7	6.1	8.6
CAROLINE	11,529	11,931	10,656	11,335	873	596	7.6	5.0	8.7
CECIL	33,142	33,487	30,969	31,977	2,173	1,510	6.6	4.5	7.0
DORCHESTER	16,592	16,644	14,487	14,826	2,105	1,818	12.7	10.9	13.1
KENT	7,870	8,266	7,258	7,924	612	342	7.8	4.1	7.8
ST. MARY'S	29,933	32,259	28,746	31,177	1,187	1,082	4.0	3.4	5.1
SOMERSET	9,827	10,504	8,426	9,156	1,401	1,348	14.3	12.8	17.2
TALBOT	14,655	15,210	14,004	14,709	651	501	4.4	3.3	5.6
WICOMICO	36,280	37,817	33,994	35,795	2,286	2,022	6.3	5.3	7.0
WORCESTER	15,440	16,029	13,154	14,048	2,286	1,981	14.8	12.4	16.1
[2] UNITED STATES	115,431,000	115,780,000	106,959,000	108,063,000	8,472,000	7,717,000	7.3	6.7	8.0

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

**Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

MARYLAND CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
1970-1985

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
1985													
Labor Force	2,207,780	2,198,122	2,219,971	2,232,144	2,247,139	2,275,659	2,286,705	2,274,973	2,258,028	2,270,440	2,281,722	2,283,319	2,253,000
Employment	2,085,532	2,077,793	2,112,050	2,130,896	2,152,402	2,175,489	2,185,140	2,178,370	2,165,801	2,172,019	2,181,585	2,182,924	2,150,000
Unemployment	122,248	120,329	107,921	101,248	94,737	100,170	101,565	96,603	92,227	98,421	100,137	100,395	103,000
Rate	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6
1984													
Labor Force	2,180,766	2,184,739	2,202,118	2,227,844	2,244,735	2,285,683	2,286,029	2,276,714	2,258,846	2,251,977	2,260,108	2,256,541	2,243,000
Employment	2,038,080	2,048,382	2,071,941	2,104,251	2,126,276	2,162,086	2,163,468	2,161,658	2,149,044	2,141,043	2,148,179	2,149,691	2,122,000
Unemployment	142,686	136,357	130,177	123,593	118,459	123,597	122,561	115,056	109,802	110,934	111,929	106,850	121,000
Rate	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.7	5.4
1983													
Labor Force	2,150,495	2,147,296	2,171,930	2,192,286	2,208,466	2,243,490	2,158,435	2,230,189	2,230,464	2,237,605	2,232,995	2,232,348	2,203,000
Employment	1,957,734	1,958,056	1,993,649	2,030,995	2,057,450	2,091,768	2,012,693	2,084,914	2,103,321	2,108,302	2,106,867	2,106,252	2,051,000
Unemployment	192,761	189,240	178,281	161,291	151,016	151,722	145,742	145,275	127,143	129,303	126,128	126,096	152,000
Rate	9.0	8.8	8.2	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.5	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	6.9
1982													
Labor Force	2,132,066	2,123,721	2,140,635	2,158,631	2,172,909	2,207,532	2,200,709	2,177,037	2,166,585	2,170,033	2,167,449	2,174,694	2,166,000
Employment	1,932,520	1,928,622	1,952,489	1,981,081	1,998,915	2,022,230	2,015,416	1,991,378	1,990,924	1,991,588	1,992,306	1,998,531	1,983,000
Unemployment	199,546	195,099	188,146	177,550	173,994	185,302	185,293	185,659	175,661	178,445	175,143	176,163	183,000
Rate	9.4	9.2	8.8	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.4
1981													
Labor Force	2,140,200	2,141,840	2,146,932	2,159,173	2,167,016	2,200,275	2,197,239	2,173,870	2,172,778	2,152,767	2,160,511	2,167,400	2,165,000
Employment	1,971,626	1,973,745	1,992,177	2,013,672	2,024,776	2,044,267	2,039,667	2,018,176	2,021,657	2,000,768	1,998,070	1,997,400	2,008,000
Unemployment	168,574	168,095	154,755	145,501	142,240	156,008	157,572	155,694	151,121	151,999	162,441	170,000	157,000
Rate	7.9	7.8	7.2	6.7	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.8	7.3
1980													
Labor Force	2,133,044	2,131,123	2,141,318	2,152,464	2,169,543	2,189,031	2,207,428	2,119,580	2,149,956	2,162,563	2,164,080	2,175,870	2,158,000
Employment	1,990,328	1,989,935	2,003,546	2,021,888	2,038,380	2,035,190	2,055,051	1,976,638	2,014,217	2,026,757	2,027,556	2,036,514	2,018,000
Unemployment	142,716	141,188	137,772	130,576	131,163	153,841	152,377	142,942	135,739	135,806	136,524	139,356	140,000
Rate	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.1	6.0	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5

MARYLAND CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE (CON'T)
1970-1985

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
1979													
Labor Force	2,058,054	2,066,733	2,079,141	2,101,619	2,125,049	2,183,645	2,165,158	2,141,340	2,131,987	2,111,695	2,122,999	2,140,579	2,119,000
Employment	1,924,879	1,923,018	1,957,543	1,987,327	2,014,911	2,055,300	2,036,972	2,013,397	2,016,264	1,994,822	2,000,923	2,002,644	1,994,000
Unemployment	133,175	143,715	121,598	114,292	110,138	128,345	128,186	127,943	115,723	116,873	122,076	137,935	125,000
Rate	6.5	7.0	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.4	5.9
1978													
Labor Force	1,963,960	1,972,235	2,000,706	2,038,933	2,062,930	2,112,690	2,107,749	,087,448	2,067,725	2,077,802	2,092,213	2,123,608	2,059,000
Employment	1,839,353	1,842,955	1,878,005	1,930,664	1,957,484	1,987,831	1,986,217	1,979,766	1,969,049	1,973,977	1,979,141	1,991,357	1,943,000
Unemployment	124,607	129,280	122,701	108,269	105,446	124,859	121,532	107,682	98,676	103,825	112,872	132,251	116,000
Rate	6.3	6.6	6.1	5.3	5.1	5.9	5.8	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.4	6.2	5.6
1977													
Labor Force	1,891,389	1,915,774	1,937,572	1,942,548	1,969,890	1,997,686	1,991,396	1,978,159	1,972,921	1,979,747	1,993,466	2,021,451	1,966,000
Employment	1,762,897	1,769,260	1,807,861	1,829,152	1,859,528	1,882,925	1,875,579	1,867,905	1,869,491	1,864,837	1,877,835	1,896,728	1,847,000
Unemployment	128,492	146,514	129,711	113,396	110,362	114,761	115,817	110,254	103,430	114,910	115,631	124,723	119,000
Rate	6.8	7.6	6.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.1
1976													
Labor Force	1,857,094	1,851,831	1,866,472	1,881,595	1,884,041	1,902,790	1,963,601	1,935,392	1,931,454	1,925,962	1,945,246	1,950,522	1,908,000
Employment	1,728,815	1,733,664	1,749,689	1,766,758	1,789,89	1,804,148	1,819,499	1,798,957	1,793,492	1,789,167	1,791,699	1,796,219	1,780,000
Unemployment	128,279	118,167	116,783	114,837	94,147	98,642	144,102	136,435	137,962	136,795	153,547	156,303	128,000
Rate	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.0	5.2	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.9	8.0	6.7
1975													
Labor Force	1,820,370	1,811,386	1,847,521	1,848,237	1,867,184	1,898,060	1,892,759	1,879,424	1,873,002	1,878,271	1,890,082	1,885,702	1,866,000
Employment	1,692,354	1,689,699	1,717,652	1,715,791	1,733,393	1,755,134	1,756,611	1,749,520	1,742,281	1,757,841	1,765,844	1,767,879	1,737,000
Unemployment	128,016	121,687	129,869	132,446	133,791	142,926	136,148	129,904	130,721	120,430	124,238	117,823	129,000
Rate	7.0	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.2	6.9	7.0	6.4	6.6	6.2	6.9

MARYLAND CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE (CON'T)
1970-1985

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
1974													
Labor Force	1,761,254	1,758,253	1,778,387	1,791,429	1,802,503	1,838,989	1,833,434	1,813,795	1,815,521	1,828,751	1,839,743	1,833,939	1,808,000
Employment	1,674,683	1,676,963	1,697,025	1,716,592	1,735,962	1,754,586	1,747,697	1,733,753	1,735,171	1,744,637	1,745,488	1,725,442	1,724,000
Unemployment	86,571	81,290	81,362	74,837	66,541	84,403	85,737	80,042	80,350	84,114	94,255	108,497	84,000
Rate	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.7	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.6	5.1	5.9	4.6
1973													
Labor Force	1,710,153	1,712,030	1,732,775	1,739,143	1,754,850	1,794,755	1,792,122	1,773,047	1,769,508	1,772,267	1,769,157	1,800,193	1,760,000
Employment	1,631,120	1,635,420	1,658,691	1,671,698	1,688,935	1,716,217	1,712,458	1,705,949	1,705,101	1,707,628	1,706,171	1,728,612	1,689,000
Unemployment	79,033	76,610	74,084	67,445	65,915	78,538	79,664	67,098	64,407	64,639	62,986	71,581	71,000
Rate	4.6	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.8	4.4	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.0
1972													
Labor Force	1,670,755	1,676,232	1,689,970	1,699,136	1,716,175	1,746,933	1,747,725	1,737,182	1,725,946	1,730,195	1,732,208	1,743,543	1,718,000
Employment	1,581,124	1,584,808	1,603,280	1,621,012	1,641,695	1,657,886	1,656,316	1,658,039	1,652,096	1,659,291	1,660,089	1,668,365	1,637,000
Unemployment	89,631	91,424	86,690	78,124	74,480	89,047	91,409	79,143	73,850	70,904	72,119	75,178	81,000
Rate	5.4	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.3	5.1	5.2	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.7
1971													
Labor Force	1,611,147	1,612,104	1,625,520	1,636,176	1,648,580	1,682,628	1,687,994	1,676,211	1,674,125	1,683,870	1,687,801	1,693,847	1,660,000
Employment	1,542,936	1,540,967	1,556,057	1,575,917	1,592,194	1,612,037	1,615,963	1,596,660	1,604,834	1,612,696	1,611,423	1,618,318	1,590,000
Unemployment	68,211	71,137	69,463	60,259	56,386	70,591	72,031	79,551	69,291	71,174	76,378	75,529	70,000
Rate	4.2	4.4	4.3	3.7	3.4	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.2
1970													
Labor Force	1,573,090	1,574,183	1,592,039	1,600,790	1,615,580	1,639,345	1,638,252	1,631,910	1,626,089	1,627,035	1,630,695	1,643,012	1,616,000
Employment	1,520,769	1,519,041	1,538,615	1,550,299	1,563,635	1,581,019	1,582,436	1,580,015	1,573,473	1,575,214	1,574,728	1,584,757	1,562,000
Unemployment	52,321	55,142	53,424	50,491	51,945	58,326	55,816	51,895	52,596	51,821	55,967	58,255	54,000
Rate	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.3

February, 1986

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

1985 ANNUAL AVERAGES

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MARYLAND	2,253,000	2,150,000	103,000	4.6
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,105,572	1,046,710	58,862	5.3
BALTIMORE CITY	382,791	356,058	26,733	7.0
ANNE ARUNDEL	188,524	181,363	7,161	3.8
BALTIMORE	330,764	313,855	16,909	5.1
CARROLL	50,882	48,857	2,025	4.0
HARFORD	74,096	70,382	3,714	5.0
HOWARD	65,010	63,279	1,731	2.7
QUEEN ANNE'S	13,503	12,915	588	4.4
D. C. AREA	869,841	844,811	25,030	2.9
CALVERT	22,259	21,478	781	3.5
CHARLES	45,905	44,736	1,169	2.5
FREDERICK	70,110	67,832	2,278	3.2
MONTGOMERY	349,785	341,290	8,495	2.4
PRINCE GEORGE'S	381,783	369,476	12,307	3.2
WESTERN MARYLAND	94,641	86,527	8,114	8.6
ALLEGANY	30,925	28,109	2,816	9.1
GARRETT	11,634	10,324	1,310	11.3
WASHINGTON	52,082	48,094	3,988	7.7
BALANCE OF STATE	182,945	171,950	10,995	6.0
CAROLINE	12,031	11,327	704	5.9
CECIL	33,337	31,538	1,799	5.4
DORCHESTER	16,381	14,760	1,621	9.9
KENT	8,411	7,952	459	5.5
ST. MARY'S	31,401	30,262	1,139	3.6
SOMERSET	10,541	9,333	1,208	11.5
TALBOT	15,119	14,568	551	3.6
WICOMICO	36,642	34,549	2,093	5.7
WORCESTER	19,082	17,661	1,421	7.4
[1] UNITED STATES	115,461,000	107,150,000	8,311,000	7.2

[1] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JANUARY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	JAN. '86	DEC. '85	JAN. '85	JAN. '86	DEC. '85	JAN. '85
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1870.9	1928.0	1816.2	1015.8	1044.2	990.8
Manufacturing	211.2	214.4	217.3	133.7	136.0	141.0
Durable Goods	111.4	112.8	117.3	76.3	77.8	82.1
Lumber and wood products	3.5	3.6	3.5	*	*	*
Millwk., plywd., & structural members	1.7	1.8	1.6	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	3.4	3.5	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	6.7	7.1	6.8	4.3	4.5	4.7
Concrete, gypsum & plastic products	4.2	4.5	4.3	*	*	*
Primary metal industries	14.3	14.7	17.4	12.9	13.3	16.0
Blast furnace and basic steel products	11.4	11.7	13.2	11.3	11.7	13.2
Fabricated metal products	8.6	8.7	8.5	6.0	6.1	6.2
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.2	4.3	4.1	2.8	2.9	2.7
Machinery, except electrical	16.5	16.5	19.1	10.0	10.1	11.4
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.0
Electric and electronic equipment	39.8	39.6	39.3	27.6	27.6	27.3
Communication equipment	28.4	28.4	26.6	21.1	21.0	19.8
Transportation equipment	13.9	14.0	14.3	10.0	10.0	10.2
Ship and boat building and repair	1.3	1.3	2.5	1.0	1.0	2.2
Instruments and related products	3.1	3.2	3.0	1.8	1.9	1.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.9	2.0	1.9	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	99.8	101.6	100.0	57.4	58.2	58.9
Food and kindred products	26.3	27.0	25.8	12.7	12.7	13.6
Meat products	6.4	6.4	6.3	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.5	2.9	2.9	*	*	*
Beverages	4.8	4.9	4.7	3.2	3.2	3.1
Textile mill products	0.9	0.9	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	10.9	11.2	12.6	6.8	7.0	8.0
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.8
Men's and boys' furnishings	1.6	1.8	2.2	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.7	9.8	9.8	7.0	7.2	7.2
Printing and publishing	28.0	28.5	27.4	14.4	14.6	14.2
Newspapers	6.3	6.4	6.2	*	*	*
Books	3.0	3.2	3.4	*	*	*
Commercial printing	11.0	11.1	10.5	5.7	5.8	5.7
Chemicals and allied products	12.7	12.9	12.2	9.8	10.0	9.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.4
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	*	*	*	2.8	2.9	2.5
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.2	9.2	9.1	5.2	5.2	5.0
Misc. plastic products	6.2	6.1	5.7	4.0	4.0	3.9
Petroleum/coal & leather products	2.1	2.1	2.0	*	*	*

*Estimates are not published for all industry categories.

[1]

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

JANUARY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	JAN. '86	DEC. '85	JAN. '85	JAN. '86	DEC. '85	JAN. '85
Nonmanufacturing	1659.7	1713.6	1598.9	882.1	908.2	849.8
Mining	1.6	1.8	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
Construction	125.5	133.9	115.0	62.0	65.6	55.0
Heavy construction contractors	11.8	15.8	12.3	6.9	8.9	6.9
Transportation and public utilities	89.4	92.0	88.2	57.2	58.5	57.8
Railroad transportation	6.3	6.3	7.3	4.7	4.7	5.4
Transportation, except railroads	43.6	46.1	41.5	25.4	26.6	25.3
Trucking & warehousing	24.9	27.0	23.7	11.9	12.7	12.1
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	39.5	39.6	39.4	27.1	27.2	27.1
Communication, except U.S. postal service	24.8	24.9	24.7	17.2	17.3	17.1
Electric, gas and sanitary service	14.7	14.7	14.7	9.9	9.9	10.0
Wholesale and retail trade	468.6	494.3	455.1	242.6	254.5	237.6
Wholesale trade	103.6	104.7	100.6	60.6	61.2	59.3
Machinery, equipment & supplies	*	*	*	13.7	13.6	13.4
Petroleum & petroleum supplies	3.0	3.2	3.2	*	*	*
Retail trade	365.0	389.6	354.5	182.0	193.3	178.3
General merchandise stores	46.3	51.6	44.7	21.6	24.2	20.6
Department stores	40.6	45.3	39.0	*	*	*
Nonstore retailers	6.9	8.5	7.9	*	*	*
Finance, insurance and real estate	112.9	113.1	104.9	68.6	68.9	64.3
Banking	27.1	27.1	25.1	17.0	17.2	15.6
Commercial & stock savings banks	25.1	25.1	23.2	*	*	*
Credit agencies except banks	17.2	16.8	15.9	9.7	9.6	9.6
Savings & loan associations	8.6	8.6	8.2	4.7	4.6	4.6
Insurance carriers	23.6	23.5	21.5	18.1	18.1	16.4
Services	468.9	478.5	450.0	248.4	254.5	237.4
Health services	123.9	123.1	120.9	74.4	74.0	72.5
Private hospitals	62.0	62.1	63.4	40.6	40.5	41.2
Private educational services	27.6	29.5	26.8	20.4	21.1	19.3
Elementary & secondary schools	10.0	10.0	9.4	6.3	6.2	5.8
Colleges, univer., prof. sch.& jr. college	14.8	16.7	14.8	13.0	13.7	12.3
Miscellaneous services	39.8	39.7	37.2	18.1	18.0	16.8
Noncommercial ed., sci, & research organ.	7.6	7.5	7.0	5.4	5.4	5.1
Total government	392.8	400.0	384.1	203.1	206.0	197.6
Total federal government	141.4	139.6	135.7	58.1	55.9	54.0
U. S. Dept. of Defense	48.9	49.2	47.0	19.8	19.9	19.1
U. S. Postal service	18.6	15.2	13.7	10.7	7.9	7.2
Other federal government	73.9	75.1	75.0	27.6	28.1	27 7
Total state and local government	251.4	260.4	248.4	145.0	150.1	143.6
Total state government	86.5	91.3	85.6	61.6	63.9	60.6
State hospitals	11.7	11.6	11.7	8.8	8.7	8.8
Public universities & colleges	25.2	30.2	25.8	9.2	11.7	9.1
Other state government	49.6	49.5	48.1	43.6	43.5	42.7
Total local government	164.9	169.1	162.8	83.4	86.2	83.0
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	99.7	103.9	98.7	48.8	51.0	48.1
Non-education	65.2	65.2	64.1	34.6	35.2	34.9

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 6,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1985.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard, and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate are not published for all industry categories.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

NET NUMERICAL CHANGE IN MARYLAND'S NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
(jobs counted by place of work)

MAJOR INDUSTRY CATEGORY	DECEMBER '85-JANUARY '86	JANUARY '85-JANUARY '86
Total Nonag. Payroll Emp.	-57,100	+54,700
Manufacturing	-3,200	-6,100
Durable goods	-1,400	-5,900
Lumber & wood prod.	-100	0
Furniture & fixtures	-300	-400
Stone, clay & glass prod.	-400	-100
Primary metal industries	-400	-3,100
Fabricated metal prod.	-100	+100
Machinery exc. electrical	0	-2,600
Elec. & electronic equip.	+200	+500
Transportation equip.	-100	-400
Instru. & related prod.	-100	+100
Miscellaneous mfg.	-100	0
Nondurable goods	-1,800	-200
Food & kindred prod.	-700	+500
Textile mill prod.	0	-200
Apparel & textile prod.	-300	-1,700
Paper & allied prod.	-100	-100
Printing & publishing	-500	+600
Chemicals & allied prod.	-200	+500
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	0	+100
Other nondurable goods	0	+100
Nonmanufacturing	-53,900	+60,800
Mining	-200	0
Construction	-8,400	+10,500
Transportation & public util.	-2,600	+1,200
Railroad transportation	0	-1,000
Transp. exc. railroads	-2,500	+2,100
Communications & public util.	-100	+100
Trade	-25,700	+13,500
Wholesale trade	-1,100	+3,000
Retail trade	-24,600	+10,500
Finance, insurance & real estate	-200	+8,000
Services	-9,600	+18,900
Government	-7,200	+8,700
Federal government	+1,800	+5,700
State government	-4,800	+900
Local government	-4,200	+2,100

SOURCE: MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
IN COOPERATION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
1
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
JANUARY 1986
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JAN. '86	DEC. '85	JAN. '85	JAN. '86	DEC. '85	JAN. '85	JAN. '86	DEC. '85	JAN. '85
MANUFACTURING	$392.24	$414.00	$399.10	39.5	41.4	40.6	$ 9.93	$10.00	$ 9.83
DURABLE GOODS	438.98	475.82	454.92	40.2	43.1	42.2	10.92	11.04	10.78
Lumber and wood products	300.67	303.47	270.10	43.2	41.8	37.0	6.96	7.26	7.30
Furniture and fixtures	281.22	319.82	280.90	37.1	42.7	39.9	7.58	7.49	7.04
Stone, clay and glass products	421.20	422.64	362.96	45.0	46.7	40.6	9.36	9.05	8.94
Primary metal industries	589.38	626.83	560.67	41.8	43.2	41.5	14.10	14.51	13.51
Fabricated metal products	392.37	406.51	404.37	42.1	43.9	42.7	9.32	9.26	9.47
Machinery except electrical	321.00	439.16	489.30	32.1	39.6	42.4	10.00	11.09	11.54
Electric and electronic equipment	407.88	420.11	389.66	41.2	43.0	42.4	9.90	9.77	9.19
Transportation equipment	564.28	597.62	607.76	41.4	44.4	46.5	13.63	13.46	13.07
Instruments and related products	396.26	425.58	310.88	45.6	49.2	37.5	8.69	8.65	8.29
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	338.82	354.97	295.07	38.9	40.2	40.2	8.71	8.83	7.34
NONDURABLE GOODS	343.66	350.86	340.76	38.7	39.6	38.9	8.88	8.86	8.76
Food and kindred products	301.58	304.79	287.45	36.6	36.9	36.9	8.24	8.26	7.79
Apparel and other textile products	210.18	210.86	214.20	34.4	36.8	34.0	6.11	5.73	6.30
Paper and allied products	371.52	371.52	364.83	43.0	43.0	41.6	8.64	8.64	8.77
Printing and publishing	411.47	424.20	409.11	39.3	40.4	39.3	10.47	10.50	10.41
Chemicals and allied products	455.39	466.04	492.16	42.6	42.6	44.1	10.69	10.94	11.16
Rubber and misc. plastic products	292.96	315.40	332.59	38.7	41.5	42.1	7.57	7.60	7.90

Covers an estimated 136,000 production workers.

1
Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
1
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
JANUARY 1986
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JAN. '86	DEC. '85	JAN. '85	JAN. '86	DEC. '85	JAN. '85	JAN. '86	DEC. '85	JAN. '85
MANUFACTURING	$424.20	$443.50	$416.75	40.4	42.4	41.1	$10.50	$10.46	$10.14
DURABLE GOODS	482.45	504.31	476.36	41.2	43.4	42.8	11.71	11.62	11.13
Stone, clay and glass products	458.48	453.71	410.90	44.0	45.1	42.1	10.42	10.06	9.76
Primary metal industries	588.47	606.96	568.06	41.5	43.2	43.1	14.18	14.05	13.18
Fabricated metal products	386.74	402.69	412.90	41.9	44.3	43.1	9.23	9.09	9.58
Machinery except electrical	427.87	447.49	398.53	41.3	41.9	41.6	10.36	10.68	9.58
Electric and electronic equipment	431.08	467.64	430.54	40.1	43.3	41.8	10.75	10.80	10.30
Transportation equipment	577.69	630.57	626.25	41.0	44.5	46.7	14.09	14.17	13.41
NONDURABLE GOODS	358.38	371.62	340.08	39.6	41.2	39.0	9.05	9.02	8.72
Food and kindred products	377.52	389.86	373.18	38.8	39.3	39.2	9.73	9.92	9.52
Apparel and other textile products	259.90	252.88	216.78	36.4	37.8	33.3	7.14	6.69	6.51
Paper and allied products	311.96	312.87	306.43	42.1	42.8	39.9	7.41	7.31	7.68
Printing and publishing	381.76	403.79	357.86	37.1	39.9	37.2	10.29	10.12	9.62
Chemicals & allied products	458.34	478.40	456.38	42.4	42.6	43.3	10.81	11.23	10.54
Rubber & misc. plastic products	316.83	350.61	303.03	42.3	46.5	42.5	7.49	7.54	7.13

Covers an estimated 84,200 production workers

1
Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
JANUARY 1986

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	JANUARY 1986	DECEMBER 1985	JANUARY 1985	JANUARY 1986	DECEMBER 1985	JANUARY 1985
Total Initial Claims	32,524	33,225	31,930	17,421	17,729	18,161
Total Continued Claims	191,082	150,896	189,245	103,600	82,413	104,948
Total Weeks Compensated	178,451	136,783	174,797	100,829	77,934	103,160
Total Amount of Payments	$23,697,713	$18,064,197	$22,441,166	$14,028,090	$10,734,045	$13,720,300
Average Weekly Payment	$132.80	$132.06	$128.38	$139.13	$137.73	$133.00

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	JANUARY 1986	DECEMBER 1985	JANUARY 1985
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	328	274	257
Total Continued Claims	1,974	1,911	1,840
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	269	203	204
Total Continued Claims	1,276	1,282	1,293

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

JANUARY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JANUARY 1986	DECEMBER 1985	JANUARY 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	663.6	681.5	637.6
Manufacturing	35.6	35.8	34.6
Durable Goods*	18.7	18.7	18.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.6	1.6	1.5
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	0.9
Electric and electronic equipment	9.6	9.4	9.1
Nondurable Goods	16.9	17.1	16.4
Printing & publishing*	9.9	10.1	9.8
Commercial printing	4.4	4.4	4.1
Nonmanufacturing	628.0	645.7	603.0
Mining	0.5	0.6	0.4
Construction	53.9	57.4	49.4
Heavy construction contractors	3.4	5.1	4.0
Transportation and public utilities	18.8	19.8	18.5
Railroad transportation	0.3	0.2	0.3
Transportation exc. railroads*	10.3	11.3	9.9
Trucking and warehousing	7.5	8.5	7.3
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary service	8.2	8.3	8.3
Wholesale and retail trade	176.2	184.1	171.2
Wholesale trade	32.9	33.3	32.0
Retail trade*	143.3	150.8	139.2
General merchandise stores	19.8	22.0	19.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	37.0	36.7	33.9
Banking	7.4	7.3	7.0
Credit agencies except banks	6.3	6.2	5.4
Services*	186.2	189.0	176.4
Private educational services	6.5	7.0	6.6
Total government	155.4	158.1	153.2
Total federal government	74.4	74.9	74.0
Total state & local government	81.0	83.2	79.2
Total state government	18.9	20.6	18.2
Total local government	62.1	62.6	61.0

1 The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Date benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

2 Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

[1]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

[2]

WESTERN MARYLAND

JANUARY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JANUARY 1986	DECEMBER 1985	JANUARY 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	78.7	81.1	78.3
Manufacturing	16.8	17.3	18.4
Apparel & other textile products	1.9	1.9	2.0
Printing & publishing	1.6	1.7	1.6
Stone, clay & glass products	0.6	0.6	0.5
Fabricated metal products	0.6	0.6	0.6
Transportation equipment	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other manufacturing	10.8	11.2	12.4
Nonmanufacturing	61.9	63.8	59.9
Construction	3.7	4.1	3.7
Transportation & public utilities	5.2	5.3	5.4
Railroad	1.3	1.3	1.5
Transportation exc. railroads	2.1	2.2	2.1
Communications & public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	19.7	20.6	18.6
General merchandise stores	2.6	2.9	2.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	2.6	2.8	2.6
Banking	1.1	1.1	1.1
Services & mining*	16.0	16.1	15.4
Health services	6.5	6.3	6.5
Social services	1.8	1.9	1.6
Total government	14.7	14.9	14.2
Total federal government	2.0	1.9	1.8
Total state & local government	12.7	13.0	12.4
State government	4.4	4.5	4.4
Local government	8.3	8.5	8.0

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

[1]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

[2]

BALANCE OF STATE

JANUARY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JANUARY 1986	DECEMBER 1985	JANUARY 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	115.1	121.1	108.6
Manufacturing	23.1	23.7	23.0
Food & kindred products*	9.0	9.5	8.3
Meat products	5.0	5.1	
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.1	2.4	1.9
Apparel & other textile products	1.0	1.2	1.8
Lumber & wood products	1.4	1.3	1.2
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	1.8
Electric & electronic equipment	2.4	2.5	2.9
Other manufacturing	7.2	7.1	7.0
Nonmanufacturing	92.0	97.4	85.6
Construction	7.0	8.5	6.8
Transportation & public utilities	7.1	7.0	6.4
Railroad	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation exc. railroads	4.8	4.7	4.1
Communication & public utilities	2.2	2.2	2.2
Wholesale & retail trade	29.8	31.2	26.8
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.0	4.1	3.9
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services & mining*	22.6	23.1	20.8
Health services	8.0	8.0	7.6
Total government	21.5	23.5	20.9
Total federal government	6.4	6.4	5.9
Total state & local government	15.1	17.1	15.0
State government	3.4	4.7	3.3
Local government	11.7	12.4	11.7

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
JANUARY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JANUARY 1986	DECEMBER 1985	JANUARY 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	452.9	463.1	447.4
Manufacturing	50.4	50.9	53.9
Durable Goods*	17.2	17.2	19.2
Primary metal industries	2.5	2.5	3.8
Fabricated metal products	2.0	2.0	2.1
Machinery, except electrical	3.9	3.9	4.7
Transportation equipment	4.3	4.3	3.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.7	0.7	0.7
Nondurable Goods*	33.2	33.7	34.7
Food & kindred products	8.7	8.7	8.8
Apparel & other textile products*	3.9	4.2	5.2
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.2	1.3	1.5
Paper & allied products	2.6	2.8	2.7
Printing & publishing*	8.5	8.6	8.7
Commercial printing	3.2	3.3	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	6.2	6.3	6.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.2
Nonmanufacturing	402.5	412.2	393.5
Construction	19.0	20.7	17.5
Transportation & public utilities	31.6	32.3	32.8
Railroad transportation	2.6	2.6	2.9
Transp. except railroads*	10.9	11.5	11.2
Trucking & warehousing	5.4	5.7	5.3
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.*	18.1	18.2	18.7
Commun., exc. U. S. postal service	9.2	9.2	9.6
Wholesale & retail trade	92.6	99.0	94.9
Wholesale trade*	29.3	29.7	29.2
Machinery, equipment & supplies	6.4	6.3	6.3
Petroleum & petroleum products	0.9	1.1	1.1
Retail trade	63.3	69.3	65.7
Finance, insurance & real estate*	43.3	43.4	41.1
Banking	12.8	13.0	11.8
Credit agencies & other banks	5.8	5.5	5.9
Insurance carriers	11.7	11.7	10.8
Services & mining*	125.7	128.3	121.7
Health services	41.1	41.2	41.0
Legal services	5.6	5.8	5.5
Educational services	14.9	15.5	14.0
Social services	6.6	6.6	6.4
Misc. services*	6.1	5.9	5.6
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.9	2.8	2.6
Total government	90.3	88.5	85.5
Total federal government	18.6	16.0	15.5
Total state & local government	71.7	72.5	70.0
Total state government	36.2	36.4	34.6
Total local government	35.5	36.1	35.4

1
The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmark to the 1st quarter of 1985.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

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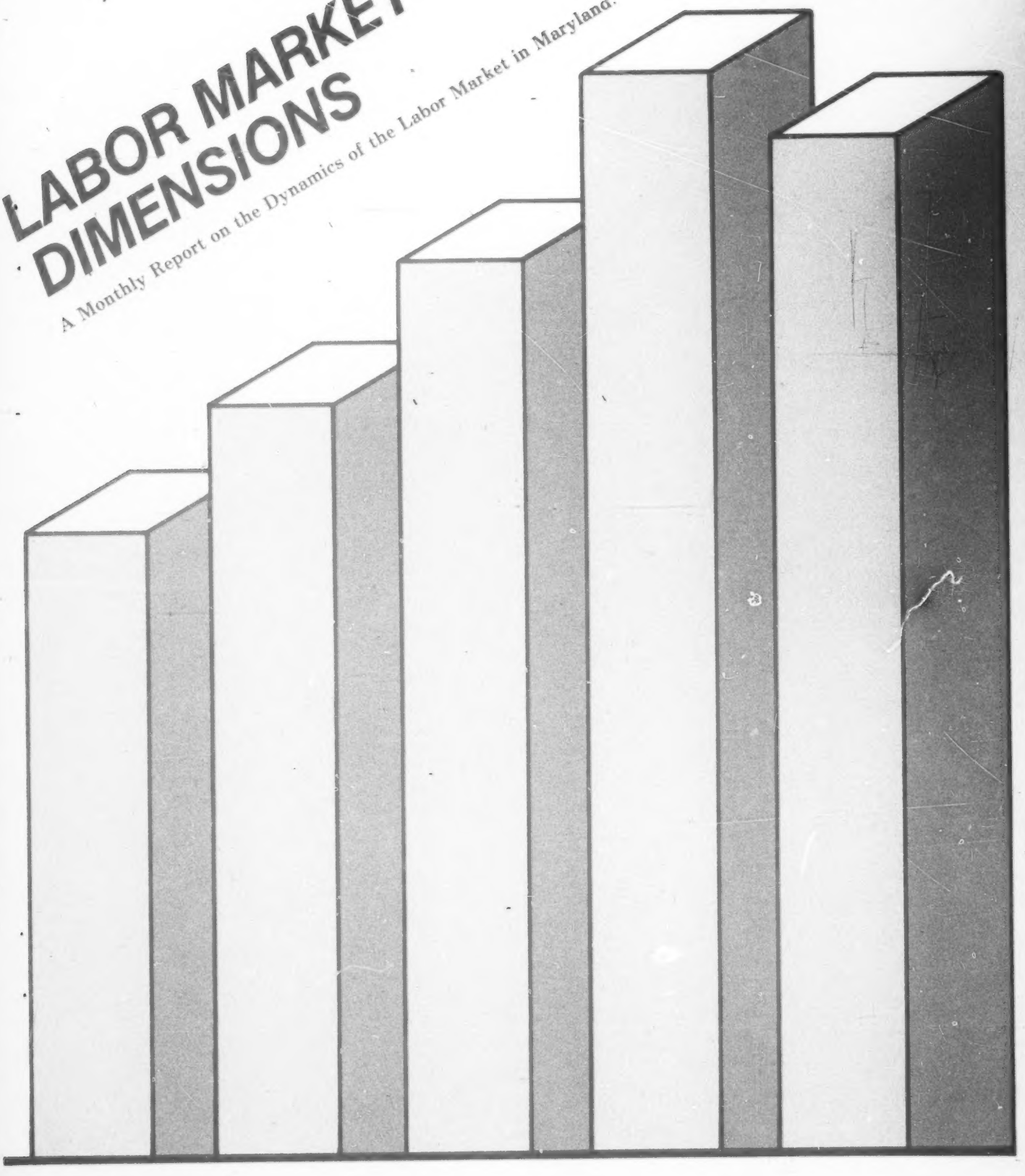
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

5/13/86 S3616-1

FEBRUARY, 1986

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland.



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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

FEBRUARY, 1986

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT -
(PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE)

Unemployment rate increased to 5.1 percent in February

Maryland's unemployment rate increased from 4.9 percent in January to 5.1 percent in February, 1986. Although the rate had not been this high since February, 1985, the rate was lower by 0.4 percentage points than a year ago. Unemployment had not been this low for a February since 1974.

Little change had been expected in February's unemployment rate. Last February, unemployment held at January's rate of 5.5 percent, which turned out to be the peak rate in 1985. Unemployment is expected to decrease this March and through the spring from what may turn out to be the highest rate in 1986.

Only three states had lower unemployment than Maryland

In January, only New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut had lower unemployment than Maryland. Rates ranged from 3.8 percent in New Hampshire to 13.4 percent in West Virginia.

Maryland rate substantially below National rate

Maryland's unemployment remained substantially below the national rate. The gap widened to 2.7 percentage points in February. Unemployment increased nationally from 7.3 percent in January to 7.8 percent in February, exceeding the gain recorded for Maryland. Although Maryland's unemployment had subsided over the year, the U.S. rate was the same in February of 1985 and 1986.

Black unemployment rose nationally from 14.4 percent in January to 14.9 percent in February. In Maryland, the black unemployment rate, reported annually, was 9.3 percent in 1984.

Labor force and employment at record level for a February

Maryland's civilian labor force and employment this year set new records for the month of February. Meanwhile, unemployment was at its lowest February level since 1974. The labor force increased slightly by an estimated 4,338 persons between January and February, 1986, as employment rose by 1,302 and unemployment by 3,036. Last February, employment and unemployment decreased from January. Between February, 1985 and 1986, the labor force had expanded by an estimated 26,319 persons, as employment gains of 34,207 more than compensated for unemployment losses of 7,888.

Labor Market stable in February

The labor market displayed an expected seasonal stability this February. Employment gains tended to balance losses. As colleges and universities recalled staff at the end of mid-winter breaks, layoffs were noted in construction, retail trade, manufacturing, and federal government. Claims filed for unemployment insurance increased during February, especially in construction. At the same time, claims decreased in the industries of eating and drinking places, health services, and the manufacturing categories of primary metals, nonelectrical machinery, and electric and electronic equipment. At least 1,000 claims were filed during February in each of the industries of construction, food processing, eating and drinking places, business services, and government. Unemployment insurance claimants comprised 45.9 percent of the total February unemployment.

Among Maryland's counties, unemployment rates increased between January and February in 16 counties. Unemployment decreased in Montgomery, Prince George's, Dorchester, and Worcester counties. Rates stayed at January's level in Baltimore City and in Baltimore, Talbot, and Wicomico counties. Only in Carroll, Queen Anne's, Cecil, and Kent counties did unemployment rates change by at least a full percentage point during February, all upward. February unemployment ranged from 2.3 percent in Montgomery County to 14.3 percent in Somerset. Rates stood below 3 percent in Howard, Charles, and Montgomery, while

they exceeded 10 percent in Allegany, Garrett, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester.

Rates were highest during February in Western Maryland, where unemployment rose from 9.8 percent in January to 10.4 percent in February. On the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, unemployment increased from 7.6 to 8.0 percent. The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's rate inched up from 5.7 to 5.8 percent. In January, 136 out of 209 metropolitan areas had higher unemployment than the Baltimore area. For February, Baltimore City's unemployment rate remained at its 7.3 percent January level. Enjoying the lowest unemployment statewide, Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. area saw unemployment hold at January's rate of 2.9 percent.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

(JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK)

Maryland's NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT in 1986 reached a record level for the month of February, totaling 1,870,300 jobs. After posting a substantial seasonal decrease of 57,100 jobs between December, 1985 and January, 1986, employment declined by a minor 600 jobs during February. Last February, a similar 900 jobs were lost. Gains tended to balance losses in February.

The employment total exceeded last February's level by 55,000 jobs. All of the growth was contained in nonmanufacturing. The services industry grew by 21,900 jobs over the year, trade by 12,500, finance/insurance/real estate by 8,200, construction by 7,600, state government by 4,600, local government by 3,200, federal government by 3,100, and transportation by 1,500.

Meanwhile, February's manufacturing total of 208,800 jobs was at its lowest level since February, 1983. Manufacturing was lower by 6,600 jobs than its level in February, 1985. No manufacturing category could be classified as a growth industry. The major declining industries were primary metals and nonelectrical machinery, each down by 2,700 jobs since last February, and apparel and textiles, down by 1,200.

As public colleges and universities recalled workers following semester breaks, employment in STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT swelled by 8,400 jobs between January and February. Other hiring was observed at local boards of education. This followed a loss of 8,900 jobs when the layoffs went into effect in January. During February, 1985, a lesser 3,700 jobs were added in state and local government.

The SERVICE industry gained 3,300 jobs this February. The end of semester breaks brought an additional 2,000 jobs to private colleges and universities. Other hiring was noted in amusement/recreation services and membership organizations. This followed a decrease of 7,500 service jobs during January, with 1,200 of that decrease in higher education. Last February, services expanded by a lesser 2,400 jobs.

CONSTRUCTION employment declined by 5,300 jobs during this February, with continued wintertime layoffs especially by special trade contractors. Since November, 1985, 15,200 construction jobs were lost. A lesser 11,600 jobs were lost between November, 1984 and February, 1985, including only 2,000 layoffs during February.

Seasonal layoffs continued in the TRADE industry during this February, with jobs decreasing by 4,600. General merchandise stores lost 2,100 jobs. Other layoffs were noted in apparel/accessory stores, furniture/home furnishing stores, and miscellaneous retail. Meanwhile, eating and drinking places increased in employment. February's decline in trade followed a decrease of 25,600 jobs during January. In 1985, a lesser 23,200 jobs were lost in January and 3,500 in February.

MANUFACTURING employment had been subsiding steadily, losing 1,200 jobs in December, 4,000 in January, and 1,600 in February for a total loss of 6,800 jobs. During that three-month wintertime slowdown a year ago, a lesser 4,500 jobs were lost, with 1,900 of them in February.

The largest change in manufacturing employment this February was the loss of 400 jobs in fabricated metals. Three hundred jobs each were lost in stone/clay/glass products, primary metals, and nonelectrical machinery. Two hundred jobs each were lost in electric/electronic equipment, food processing, apparel/textiles, and printing/publishing. Meanwhile, 300 jobs were gained in each of the industries of lumber/wood products and furniture/fixtures. In February, 1985, the job losses were somewhat larger. Six hundred jobs were lost in stone/clay/glass products and 800 each in apparel/textiles and primary metals.

Among the other trends during this February, 800 jobs were lost in federal government and 700 in transportation. Transportation employment receded in both trucking and water transportation. Also during February, jobs increased by 800 in finance, insurance, and real estate, with limited hiring in insurance and real estate.

In the BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA, employment decreased by an estimated 2,000 jobs between January and February, while increasing by an estimated 21,100 from last February. The area's total of 1,012,800 jobs for February represented 54.2 percent of the employment statewide.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average WEEKLY EARNINGS of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $3.29 between January and February to $398.00. Average WORKWEEKS decreased slightly by 0.1 hours to 39.8, while average HOURLY EARNINGS rose by 11 cents to $10.00. Average workweeks lengthened in two industries and decreased in six over the month. Shorter workweeks were caused by less overtime work and shorter scheduled workweeks, especially in the stone, clay, and glass products industry. Hourly earnings rose in seven industries over the month and declined in five. Most extreme was the increase by $1.02 in hourly earnings in the nonelectrical machinery industry. Earnings increased with wage rate increases, more overtime, higher incentive pay, and layoff of lower paid workers. Average workweeks ranged during February from 34.6 hours in apparel and textiles to 43.1 in primary metals. Hourly earnings ranged from $5.95 in apparel and textiles to $14.48 in primary metals. Since February, 1985, average workweeks in manufacturing had decreased by 0.3 hours, while average weekly earnings had increased by $5.82 or 1.5 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

INITIAL claims filed in February were down 34.8 percent as fewer claims were filed by workers in the nonelectrical machinery and primary metals industries. Continued claims decreased 10.7 percent, weeks compensated declined 7.7 percent, and the amount of benefits decreased 6.8 percent. The average weekly check rose 1.0 percent to $134.19.

INITIAL claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program declined 28.4 percent and continued claims decreased 6.7 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program declined 33.8 percent and continued claims decreased 12.4 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT insurance activities in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down 32.7 percent, continued claims declined 11.6 percent, weeks compensated decreased 8.3 percent, and the amount of payments declined 8.2 percent. The average weekly check rose less than one percent to $139.24.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, the national CONSUMER PRICE INDEX for all items registered an unusual decrease of 0.3 percent between January and February to 327.5. Since last February, prices of consumer goods and services had been inflated by 3.2 percent. The index means that a "market basket" of consurer goods and services that cost $10 in 1967 now costs $32.75.

Prices of food and beverages, indexed at 307.7 for February, were down by 0.1 percent from January but were up by 2.1 percent from last February. In the BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA, prices for food at home, indexed at 302.6, were down by 1.6 percent over the month and up by 1.1 percent over the year.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised estimates for 1984 for Maryland's areas and counties.